

Vermont Daily Transcript.

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1868.

The Nominations.

The National Republican Convention has accomplished its work, and the names of its chosen nominees, now the chosen nominees of the Republican party, are made known to the world. Under the circumstances we may with apparent certainty say that the names of our next President and Vice-President are known, for the election of Gen. Grant, and of any fairly representative man who might be placed upon the ticket with him, are as much predetermined as his nomination was.

Of Gen. Grant's history, little need be said for the information of the people. It is seldom that a man as well known receives a call to the Presidential chair, and as seldom that a nominee possesses the respect of all people, friends and foes, in so high a degree. So eminently fit is he deemed to be for the executive office, that each of the great parties in this country has named him at some time with approval for the office; and upon the knowledge of his general qualifications, and aside from his special opinions upon politics, has urged his claims for the Presidency. The sagacity of party leaders upon both sides has pointed him out as a fit man for the Presidency, and there could be no higher assurance of his fitness, except the grand proof of his personal history, so involved with the history of national success. His nomination will fill the country with joy, and in the ears of the soldiers who remember the few years that are past with any satisfaction or fondness, the news will produce something like a material thrill. It is the call to another campaign, and the sublime victory of peace.

The nominee for the Vice-Presidency, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, is also well known to the country, he having served the country in seven Congresses, and as Speaker of the House of Representatives during two terms and a part of the third (the present). He was born in New York city, and is now forty-five years old. He has followed the editorial profession since 1845, and his election, and re-election to Congress, and as Speaker, are sufficient endorsement of his integrity and ability to secure for him the confidence of the people. For obvious reasons the people of the Eastern States preferred primarily a man from their own section to fill the place to which Mr. Colfax is nominated; but since this local partiality cannot be now gratified, we believe it will be generally conceded that the choice of Mr. Colfax is one eminently fit to be made. His education in the Speaker's chair has qualified him for the similar duties of the Vice-Presidential office; and in the possible event of his promotion to the Presidency, there would be no fear that another "Moses" had stumbled into the highest seat of the nation. We think that the nominations of the Convention are judicious, wise, and with usual effort they will be ratified heartily at the polls.

The resolutions of the Convention will be presented to our readers when correct copies of them are received by us.

A New Party.

The talk about the formation of a new party with Chief-Justice Chase at its head will, we believe, amount to nothing. The Democrats are for the moment quite loud in their praises of the Chief-Justice, but they have not the remotest idea of putting him in nomination for the Presidency, any more than they have of nominating the Tennessee alderman whose cause they apparently so warmly espouse. They will nominate an out-and-out Democrat, one who has been thoroughly identified with the party and never fell from grace. Who the unfortunate man will be is a matter of uncertainty. Present indications are that Mr. Pendleton will be their candidate, but it would not be strange if something should turn up between this time and the 4th of July, the day of their convention, that would operate against his nomination. The Democratic leaders are not fools, and they will look the ground over carefully and put into the field their most available man. Of this the Republicans may rest assured and prepare themselves for a hard contest.

It seems to us that those Republicans who desire to run Mr. Chase, little understand the temper of any considerable number of that party. If they expect to receive the support or countenance of such men as Fessenden, Grimes and Trumbull they will be mistaken. All these gentlemen, it is stated on the best of authority, are for Gen. Grant. Because those men felt it to be their duty to vote for the acquittal of the President it by no means follows that they have deserted their party. There is no evidence but that they fully agree with the Republican party on all leading questions, except that of impeaching the President, and they will do all in their power to further Republican principles and bring about the triumphant election of Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT. Without the aid of such men it seems to us it requires no prophet to confidently predict, that all attempts to form a new party will prove miserable failures.

For the Vermont Transcript.

Ploughing and Ploughs.

Ploughing is an art—but not all ploughmen are artists.

To plough well requires that the ploughman understands his business, and have a plough precisely adapted to the soil which he would plough; two conditions rarely met at the same time. Indeed it may well be questioned whether as many as one ploughman in a thousand has a real idea of just what he would accomplish and to what extent he is really accomplishing the object sought.

The stiffest clay and the lightest sand are ploughed with the same implement and in the same manner. It is a fact well established by frequent and thorough trials that a stiff clay soil properly laid up in lap furrows will one season with another produce much heavier crops than if laid flat. The reason is obvious to the most casual observer. I have a neighbor who tells of ploughing up a field that had been laid down to grass several years before and yet the sods that were turned in at the previous ploughing were found to be in a very perfect state of preservation. They had been turned into the bottom of the furrow perfectly flat and harrowed over till they were as hermetically sealed as if they had been just put into a glass jar and sealed up with wax. Of course the crops had never received any benefit from the humors thus stored away. My neighbor frequently cites this case as proof positive that all deep ploughing is wrong—but it only proves that one kind is not profitable—it does not prove half so much as my neighbor claims for it.

Again very much ploughing is so illy done as to render the after cultivation much more laborious and unsuccessful. All through the country the smoothest and fairest fields are so miserably ploughed that the furrows present a broken and uneven surface and many bits of sods are unturned while all over the field little tufts of grass or weeds are seen sticking up, though not more unsightly however than injurious to the crop that is sown upon the field.

A sandy or gravelly soil that cannot be laid too flat is not unfrequently thrown into unsightly ridges with deep dead furrows between and all exposed to the winds and sun to the very manifest detriment of the cultivator.

Such a soil being open, porous, permeable requires only to be inverted—to cover every green thing out of the way of the crops to be grown, and should be treated with an implement of an entirely different character from that required for the clayey soil.

But the bad work made by a plough not adapted to its work is not more to be deprecated than the unnecessary labor imposed upon the team in the use of such a plough.

The recent trial of ploughs under the auspices of the New England Agricultural Society (at Amherst, Mass.) confirmed the already well established fact that any attempt to make a plough without having first studied the nature and peculiarities of the soil in which it is to be used is all labor lost and I believe it moreover confirmed every looker-on in the opinion that mere ocular inspection is a very unsafe method of determining the comparative merits of different ploughs. The practical results of that trial, if the people but heed its teachings, must be a much improved system of ploughing at a considerably reduced expenditure of motive power.

The Ames Plow Co., of Boston, seems to have been remarkably fortunate in adapting the several kinds of ploughs to the requirements of various soils and I cannot but commend in most hearty terms the science and skill displayed by their designer, Mr. Samuel A. Knox, in their series of ploughs known as Knox's patent.

Of the seven medals awarded at the trial they took five, a circumstance of sufficient importance to justify me in naming the concern without exposing me to the charge of invidiousness I sincerely trust.

O. S. BLISS.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRACY.—The Democrats of Massachusetts met in State Convention at Worcester on the 20th, and elected J. G. Abbott, and Josiah Bardwell, of Boston, G. W. Gill of Worcester, and Reuben Noble of Westfield, delegates at large to the Democratic National Convention, and Messrs. Sweetser of Lowell, J. K. Tarbox of Lawrence, George Johnson of Bradford, and T. F. Plunkett of Pittsfield, alternates.

A resolution which pledged the Massachusetts delegation to George H. Pendleton was promptly laid upon the table. Pendleton stock is evidently not very good in the Old Bay State.

CHESHIRE RAILROAD.—The stockholders of this road met recently at Keene, N. H., and re-elected the old board of directors, as follows:

E. Murdock, Jr., Thomas M. Edwards, Charles W. Cartwright, George Huntington, William A. Brigham, Henry Elliot, Samuel Gould.

The receipts of the road for the year ending Dec. 1867 were \$688,490, and the net income \$86,667. The road seems to be in excellent running condition for which much credit attaches to Superintendent Stewart, and his efficient subordinates, among whom we may mention our friend, Charles G. Chandler.

National Republican Convention.

The National Republican Convention, which met in Crosby's Opera House, in Chicago, on the 20th instant, was called to order by Gov. Ward, of New Jersey, Chairman of the National Executive Committee, at half past twelve o'clock.

Gov. Ward spoke of the purpose of the Convention to select candidates and to declare that the National Republican party would take no step backward on Reconstruction; to declare that the war was not a failure; to sustain the Union, the slaves who have been tried, and with the Union men of the South, to help to restore the Union.

They were here to organize victory, and he believed their acts would meet the approval of the country. An allusion to Gen. Grant was received with hearty cheers.

Prayer was offered by Bishop Simpson. He closed by reciting the Lord's Prayer, in which many of the delegates joined.

Gen. Carl Schurz was made temporary Chairman.

He was received with cheers and waving of hats. He also spoke briefly, extolling the past of the Republican party. It has overthrown the prejudices of caste, and saved the nation and freed the landman, and now the Southern States are returning with equal rights secured. Two great problems are still before us. We must save the country from the consequences of reaction, and this will require devotion and wisdom.

They must not let provocation or resentment lead them away from the path of dignity. They must be just to the soldiers, to the Southern Union men, to freedmen, to national creditors. They must crush corruption inside or outside of the party.

Though there are some discouragements, there was nothing to dishonor. Victory would be true to the party if it was true to itself. [Applause.] The American people will not trust the men who yesterday tried to destroy the public and would now degrade it.

Three temporary Secretaries were then appointed.

The name of the Committee on Credentials was called for.

A discussion about the California delegates followed, and the question of disputed delegates from that State was referred to committee.

A gentleman called attention to the fact that the Southern States had been called.

The Secretary said they were included in the call of the convention.

It was voted to call the names of all the States.

Maryland having contested seats, the delegation presented no name.

It was moved that Colorado be called.

A Virginia man opposed this, and said that the Southern States should not vote.

Judge Spalding, of Ohio, opposed the admission of Colorado unless other territories are also submitted.

The whole question concerning the territories was referred to the Committee on a Permanent Organization which was appointed after further discussion about the Southern States declarations.

The Committee on Resolutions was appointed, and it was voted to refer all resolutions to that committee without debate.

Ohio favors admitting the Southern delegations.

The convention voted to call Colorado. A discussion then ensued on calling the other territories.

A committee from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention was admitted, and presented the proceedings of that body, after which the convention adjourned.

The Convention reassembled on the 21st, when calls were made for various speeches.

Gen. John Cochrane, of New York, took the rostrum, but the Committee on Resolutions appeared at 12 o'clock and he retired.

The Resolutions Committee submitted their report as follows:

The first congratulates the country on the universal success of the Reconstruction policy of Congress, as evinced in the recent action of Southern States.

The second is that equal suffrage at South is demanded and must be maintained. In loyal States the question belongs to the people.

The third declares repudiation a national crime. The national honor requires the payment of indebtedness to all creditors, according to the letter and spirit of the law.

The fourth states that taxation should be equalized and reduced rapidly.

The fifth states that the national debt should be extinguished by redemption, and that it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest when it can.

The sixth states that capitalists should loan money at lower rates of interest while repudiation is threatened.

The seventh advises economy in national expenditures.

The eighth deprecates the death of Lincoln, and regrets Johnson's accession to the Presidency, and denounces Johnson as having abused the executive power, and having opposed reconstruction in all ways, as having been justly impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, (great applause,) and properly pronounced guilty by thirty-five Senators (great enthusiasm.)

The ninth presents the European doctrine of once a subject, and urges protection of American citizens, native or naturalized, wherever he may be, and declares if the duty of government to interfere in his behalf.

The tenth eulogizes soldiers and seamen.

The eleventh is for the encouragement of foreign emigration.

The twelfth declares sympathy with all oppressed people.

Gen. Cochrane moved to add to the impeachment resolution that nineteen Senators voted improperly, but the previous question being answered on the report of the Committee on Resolutions, he withdrew his motion, and the report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

The committee reported an additional resolution that this convention shall not dissolve but shall convene after adjournment when called together by the National Committee.

The resolution was adopted. Gen. Carl Schurz offered an additional resolution recognizing the principles of the Declaration of Independence as the

foundation of Democracy. Also, a resolution commending the magnanimity which received the reconstructed rebels back.

The resolutions were adopted.

General Logan arose and said: In the name of the loyal citizens, soldiers, and sailors of this great republic of the United States of America in the name of Liberty, of Humanity, of Justice, and in the name of the National Union Republican Party I nominate as candidate for the Chief Magistracy of this nation Ulysses S. Grant.

The whole convention rose to their feet amid great cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. The applause was prolonged and ended in three cheers for Gen. Grant. The band played "Hail to the Chief."

The states were then called, and each voted for Grant. The vote of Georgia was announced by Gov. Brown, who said that Georgia Republicans, many of whom were the original secessionists, recognized the maxim, "Enemies of war; in peace, friends." During the progress of the call, each successive vote was received with great enthusiasm.

General Sikes, arising to cast the New York vote, was received with cheers.

The territories were represented by two each, except Colorado, which was allowed six.

The chair announced that 650 votes had been cast, and all for Gen. Grant.

As the vote was announced, a new drop curtain in the rear of the stage was uncovered, presenting a fine portrait of Grant supported by Liberty, and above was the motto, "Match him."

The band then played "Hail to the Chief," and "Yankee Doodle."

On motion three times cheers were given for the nominee.

The Convention joined in singing "Rally Round the Flag" accompanied by the bands, then the enthusiasm was indescribable.

On motion the President was authorized to telegraph the nomination to Gen. Grant.

Mr. Scofield of New York, moved to proceed with the nomination for Vice President.

The first ballot was as follows: Wade, 149; Fenton, 125; Wilson, 119; Colfax, 112; Curtin, 51; Hamlin, 28; Harlan, 16; Creswell, 14; Pomeroy, 6; Kelley, 6. Total 626.

[The following is all the proceedings of the Convention which have come to hand up to the time of going to press.—Eds.]

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THE subscriber offers for sale to the people of St. Albans, Franklin County and vicinity, a very well selected stock of choice

Drugs, Chemicals, Resinoids &c.

Perfumeries and Fancy Articles generally such as are kept in a first class City Drug Store.

PATENT MEDICINES.

HAIR RESTORERS, Mrs. Allen's, Hall's, King's, Martha Washington, Webster's, Sterling's, Barrett's, Shoddy's, Mexican &c., &c.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, SHOULDER BRACES, &c., &c.

Choice Druggists' Groceries!

Such as pure spices, Cream Tartar, Soda, Mustard, Soaps, Flavoring Extracts, Farina, Corn Starch, Wheaten Grits, &c.

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And Druggists' and Physicians' orders solicited. This store will not be undersold by any on goods of the same quality, but will sustain, at all events, its reputation for cheapness and reliability, and in all cases we shall be happy to receive our customers, and wait on them with proper care and attention.

Dr. A. M. Plant, late of Milton, will be pleased to receive all his friends and acquaintances.

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Pure Liquors constantly on hand for medicinal purposes.

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BARNES' BLOCK, LAKE ST.

St. Albans, May 14, 1868.

THE ST. ALBANS BRIGADE BAND

Are prepared to furnish music for

FIREMEN and MILITARY PARADES, PICNICS, EXCURSIONS, DANCES,

And on other occasions where Band and String Music is required.

Orders addressed to

GEORGE E. KINSLEY,

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W. H. SMITH,

At the Tremont House, will receive prompt attention.

Persons desiring the services of this Band on the 4th of July, should hand in their bids before the 10th of June.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS OF ALL KINDS, you will find at

WM. N. SMITH & CO'S,

HATS FOR BOYS,

Removed.

DR. S. S. CLARK has removed to South Main Street. Office at his residence

St. Albans, Vt., May 2, 1868.

CLOTHING, clothing for Spring at

WM. N. SMITH & CO'S,

FOR NEW SPRING SUITS OF ALL KINDS, call at

WM. N. SMITH & CO'S,

PANTS and Vest, all kinds, at

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FOR SPRING STYLES OF PANTS AND VEST call at

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M'GOWAN & BROWN, FAMILY GROCERIES

SADDLERY, CARRIAGE,

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BUILDING HARDWARE.

We have the largest and best assorted stock of goods of every description, in the above line, to be found in the State. As agents for the largest Building Factories, we keep a supply of

LEATHER BELTING

Of all sizes on hand. We offer a full and complete assortment of

Carriage and Harness Makers' Supplies,

And are constantly receiving consignments of a superior article of Oak and Hemlock Harness Leather, Patent Collar and Russel, Grain and Split Skirting and Winkler, Hard and soft Dash, Emameled Oil Top and

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And indeed an assortment consisting of articles too numerous to mention, but all such as are needed for family use, and at the most reasonable prices. Call and examine our stock and prices, and satisfy yourselves.

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